



The UNESCO 2001 Convention

&

# The First Exploration of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes of Aruba

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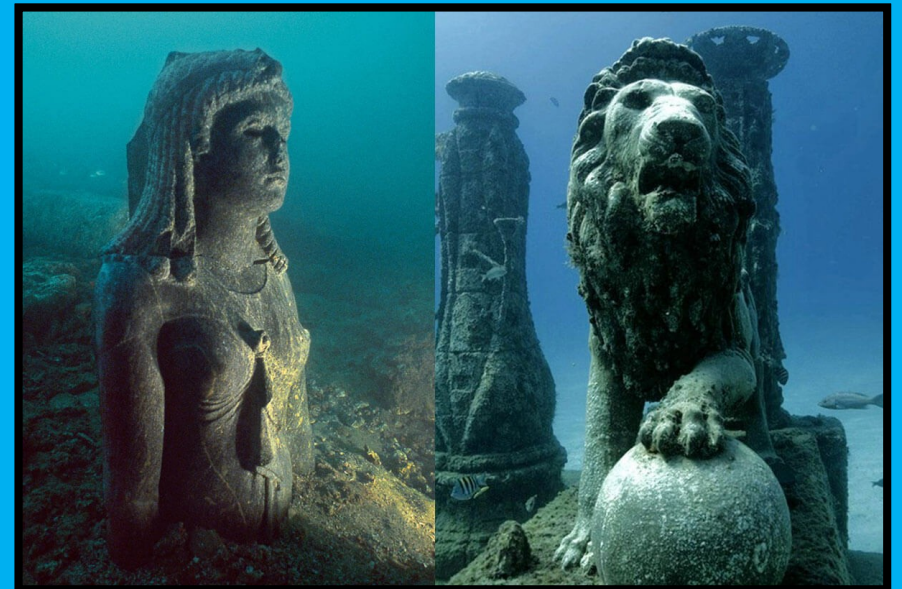
**October 2022**

# 1. An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

## Summary of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

### A. The Facts:

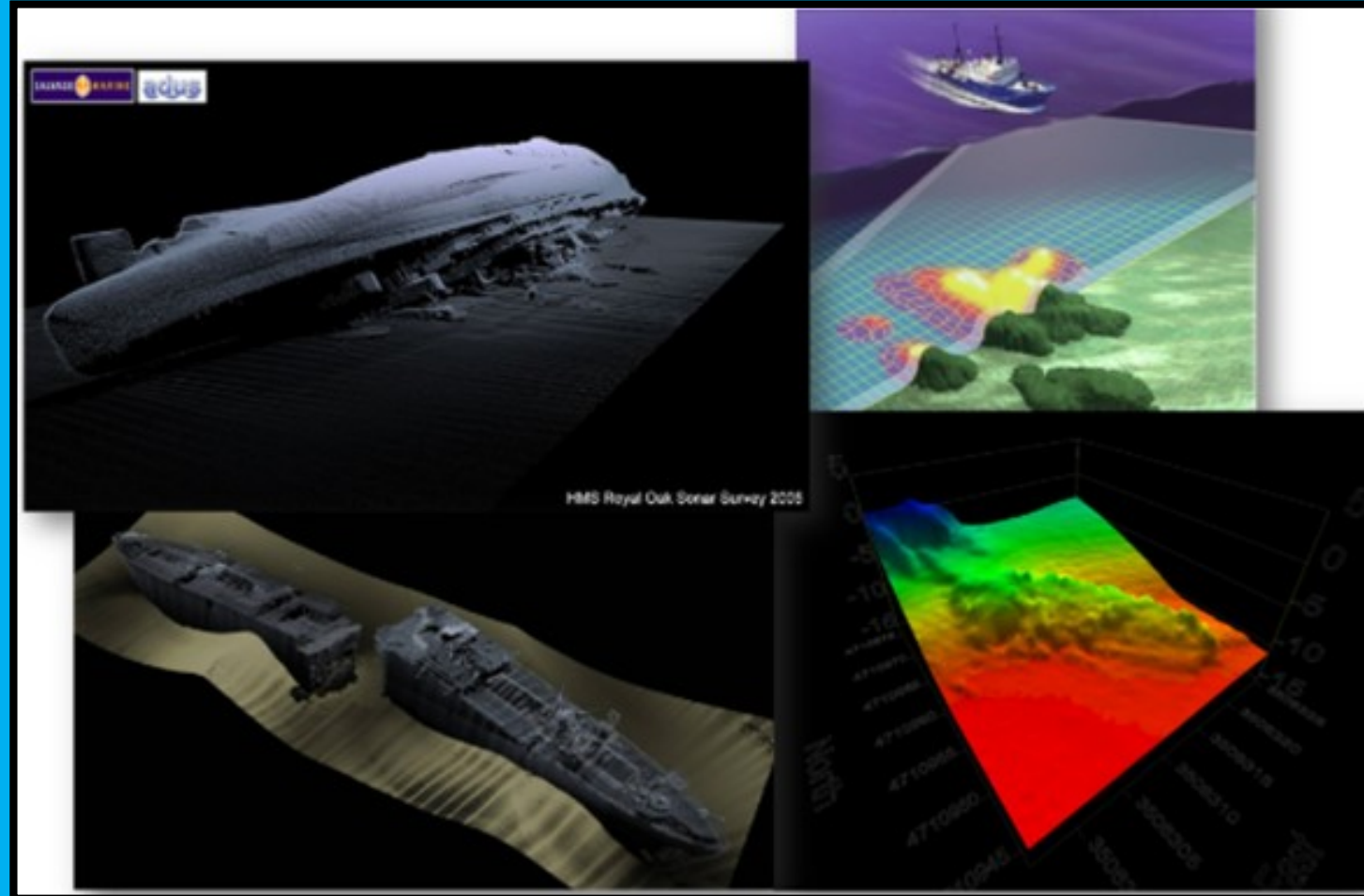
- ❖ Increase in the number of illicit excavations and lootings of the underwater cultural Heritage
- Some examples of the wealth of the underwater heritage:
  - Over three million undiscovered shipwrecks are estimated to be spread across ocean floors
  - 65.000 are thought to have sunk since A.D. 1500 off North American coasts
  - Experts calculate that 850 ships – including 90 Spanish galleons and 40 Portuguese Indiamen – lie in the waters around the Azores
  - The *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* lists 12.542 sailing and war vessels lost at sea between 1824 and 1962
  - Whole cities have disappeared under the waves, such as Jamaica's Port Royal, victim of a 1692 earthquake
  - Remnants of ancient civilizations now under water include Alexandria lighthouse in Egypt and numerous Neolithic villages under the Black Sea



# 1. An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

## Summary of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

- A significant aspect of history and fully a part of humanity's common heritage, the underwater cultural heritage is coming under increasing threat
- The progress made in exploration techniques has made the sea bottom accessible to many more people: its exploitation and trade in the objects found there have become a more common and highly lucrative activity
- It is a fact that marine archaeological sites are being heavily looted by treasure hunters and, in many cases, this results in the loss of materials of irreplaceable value for the study of the origins of humanity and the history of its civilizations
- Consequently, there was a pressing need to adopt a universal legal instrument to preserve the underwater cultural heritage in the interest of humanity as a whole





# 1. An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

## Summary of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

### B. The Legal Framework:

- ❖ The lack of an international instrument specific to the underwater cultural heritage
- The underwater cultural heritage is in many cases cultural property with an international dimension, above all as a result of the different origins of vessels and their cargo
- The existing law of the sea, principally the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982), did not sufficiently ensure protection of the underwater cultural heritage
- Drafted with a view to offering general provisions for the law of the sea and to regulating the sea's economic resources, it includes two provisions (Articles 149 and 303) referring specifically to archeological and historical objects and establishing a *sui generis* obligation to protect them
- The heterogeneity of content and (geographical scope) of application of national legislations and uncertainties on international customary law made the adoption of a specific convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage vital



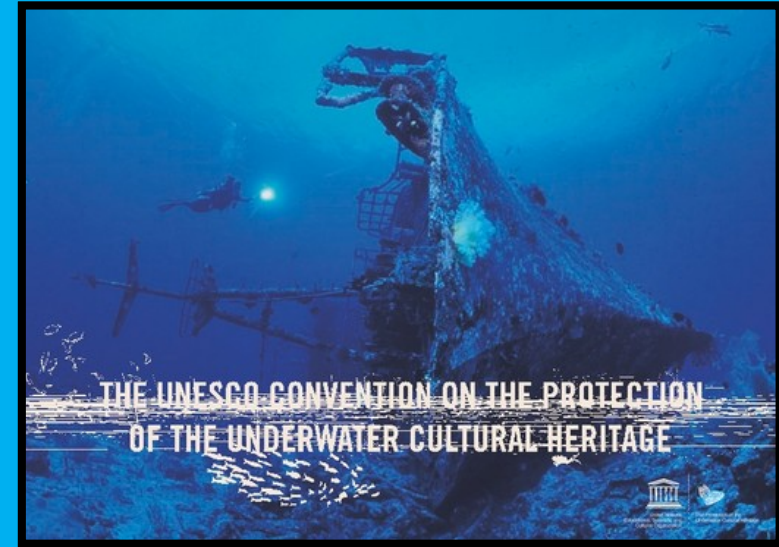


# 1. An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

## *Summary of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*

### C. Response of the International Community:

- ❖ The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- The Convention consists out of 35 Articles and includes an Annex of 36 rules, grouped under 14 major headings, that is referred to as “Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage”
- The Annex contains detailed practical guidelines for activities geared toward underwater cultural heritage
- In accordance with Article 27, The Convention entered into force on 2 January 2009 – three months after the 20<sup>th</sup> country joined
- The preservation *in situ* of UCH shall be considered as the first option before allowing or engaging in any activities directed at this heritage (Article 2, par. 5; Rule 1 of the Annex)
- Activities directed at UCH must use non-destructive techniques and survey methods in preference to recovery of objects (Rule 4 of the Annex)



- UCH shall not be commercially exploited (Article 2, par. 7; Rule 2 of the Annex)
- Activities directed at UCH will avoid unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites (Article 2, par. 9; Rule 5 of the Annex)
- Any activity relating to UCH to which this Convention applies shall not be subject to the law of salvage or law of finds, unless it:
  - is authorized by the competent authorities,
  - is in full conformity with the Convention, and ensures that any recovery of the UCH achieves it maximum protection (Article 4) on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage vital

# 1. An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

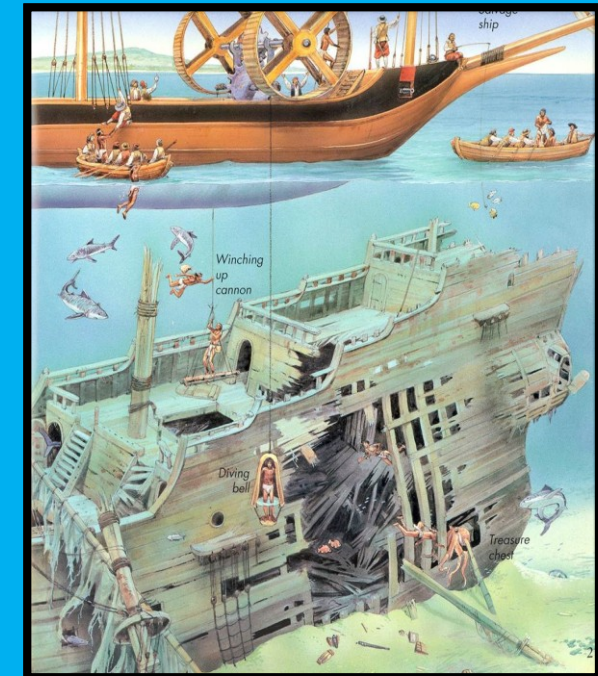
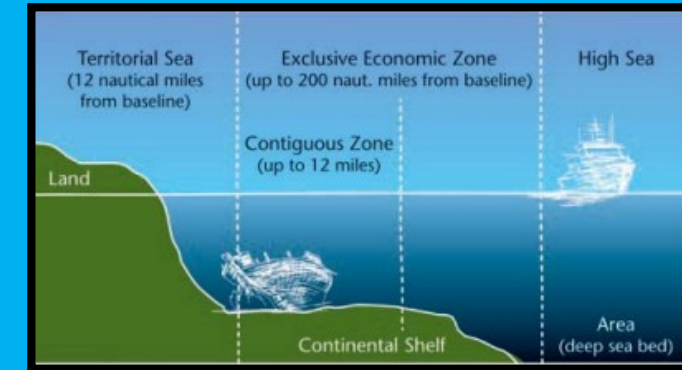
## Summary of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

### D. The Antecedents

#### ❖ Chronology of the UNESCO Draft Convention and the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS/LOSC)

##### ➤ The Law of the Sea (General Codification)

- 1956 At its 9<sup>th</sup> session UNESCO General Conference adopted a *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, which applies also to excavations carried out “on the bed or in the sub-soil of the inland or territorial waters of a Member State” (Article I, par. 1)
- 1958 The 1<sup>st</sup> United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (Geneva, 24 February – 27 April) adopted four major conventions:
1. The Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone
  2. The Convention on the High Seas
  3. The Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas
  4. The Convention on the Continental Shelf
- 1970 Following negotiations with the Seabed Committee, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Declaration of Principles (Resolution 2749 [XXV], 17 December) wherein it was declared that “the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond its limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind” (Article 1)
- 1982 Following several sessions (1973-1982), the 3<sup>rd</sup> United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea adopted a new Convention on 10 December governing the law of the sea as a whole



## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

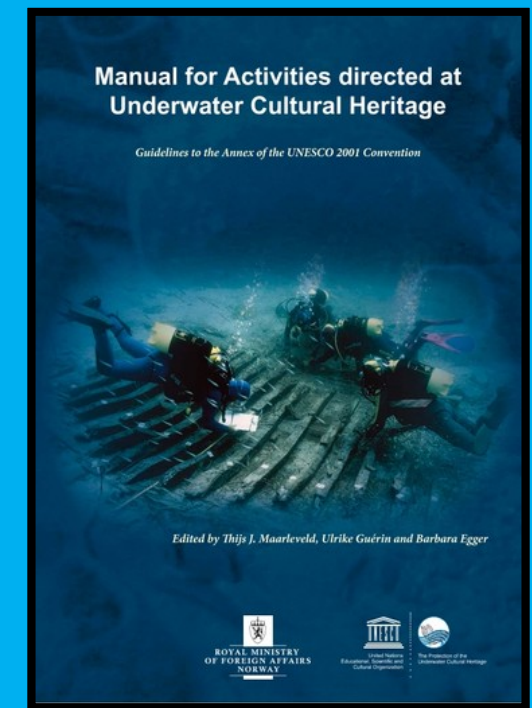
### Definition, Contents and Annex



### A. UNESCO 2001 Convention: Annex

#### ❖ Annex background

- ICOMOS International Council on Monuments and Sites was founded in 1965 and works for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places around the world
- ICUCH International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritages was founded in 1991 by ICOMOS Australia
  - ICUCH developed the 1996 ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Best Practice)
  - The 1996 ICOMOS Charter is the foundation of the 2001 Annex to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage





## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex



#### Definition Underwater Cultural Heritage (Article 1 – Definitions)

1. (a) “Underwater cultural heritage” means all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years such as:
    - (i) sites, structures, buildings, artefacts and human remains, together with their archaeological and natural context;
    - (ii) vessels, aircraft, other vehicles or any part thereof, their cargo or other contents, together with their archaeological and natural context; and
    - (iii) objects of prehistoric character.
  - (b) Pipelines and cables placed on the seabed shall not be considered as underwater cultural heritage.
  - (c) Installations other than pipelines and cables, placed on the seabed and still in use, shall not be considered as underwater cultural heritage.
- It must be emphasized that the 100-year age threshold is an international standard, chosen by the members of UNESCO, but internally each country is entitled to have its own criteria

➤ <https://icuch.icomos.org/unesco-convention/>



## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

#### I. General Principles

Rules 1-8: establish a set of general principles designed to protect and preserve underwater cultural heritage (UCH)

- Rule 1: Protection through *in situ* preservation 1<sup>st</sup> option
- Rule 2: UCH shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods
- Rule 3: Activities should have minimal affect on UCH
- Rule 4: Non-destructive investigation is preferred
- Rule 5: Avoid unnecessary disturbance of human remains
- Rule 6. Activities should be regulated to ensure proper recording
- Rule 7: Promote public access where possible
- Rule 8: Encourage international cooperation



The Protection of  
the Underwater Cultural  
Heritage





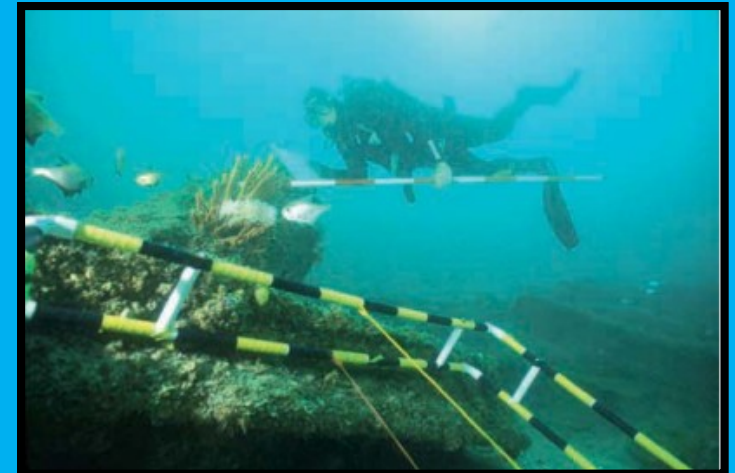
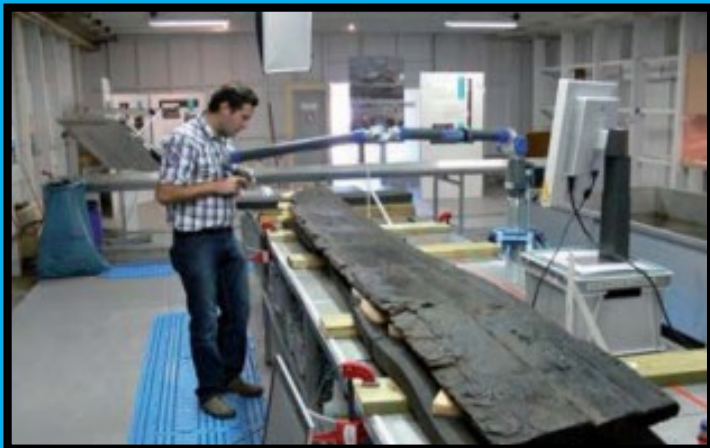
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

### II. Project Design

Rules 9-13: ensure that each step of a project has been considered before the project begins

- Rule 9: Authorities to authorize and peer-review the project design
- Rule 10: Lists the required elements of a project design
- Rule 11: Adherence to project design
- Rule 12: For unexpected discoveries, review, amend, and seek approval of the amended project design
- Rule 13: Exceptions, in case of urgency or chance discoveries





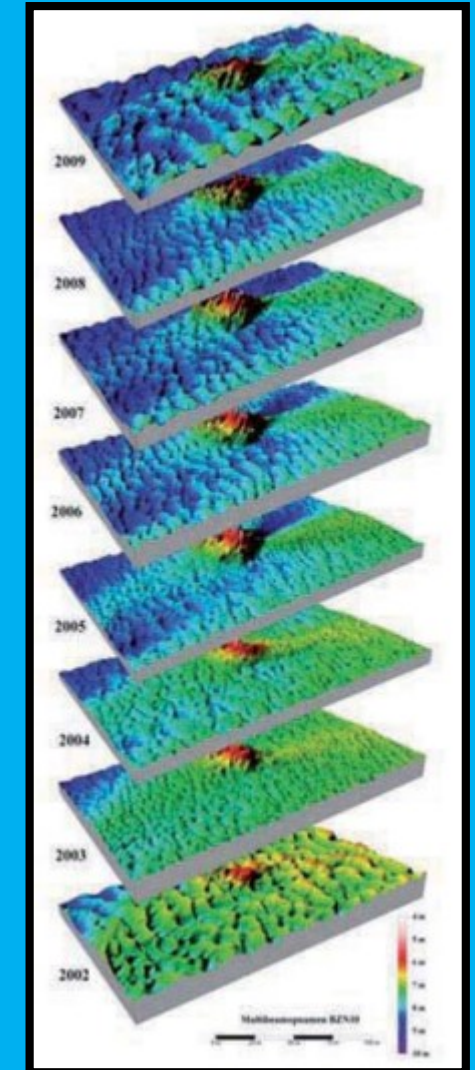
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

### III. Preliminary Work

Rules 14-15: consider impacts from a proposed project and identify previous research on a site

- Rule 14: Evaluate the significance of and vulnerability of resource
- Rule 15: Include background studies, site characteristics, and impacts to long-term site stability



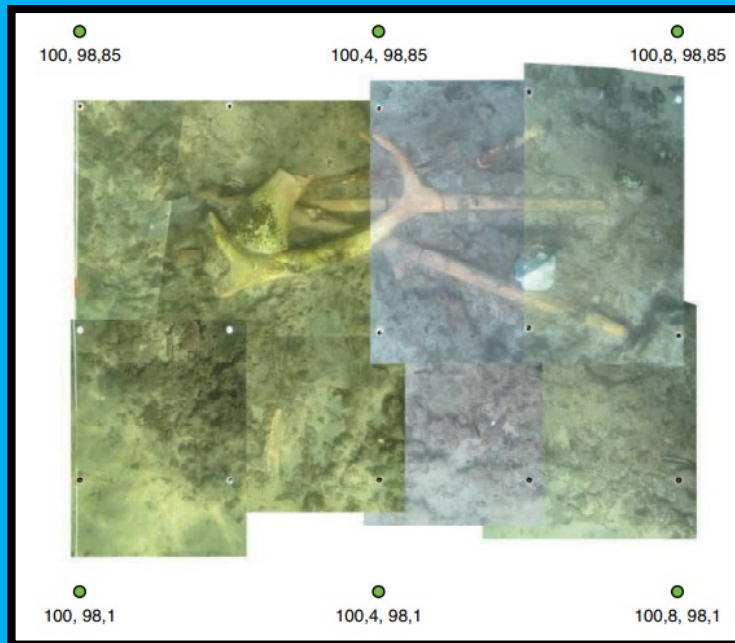
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

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### IV. Project Objective, Methodology and Techniques

Rule 16: is a reminder of project objectives

- Rule 16: Comply with project objectives and be as non-intrusive as possible





## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

#### V. Funding

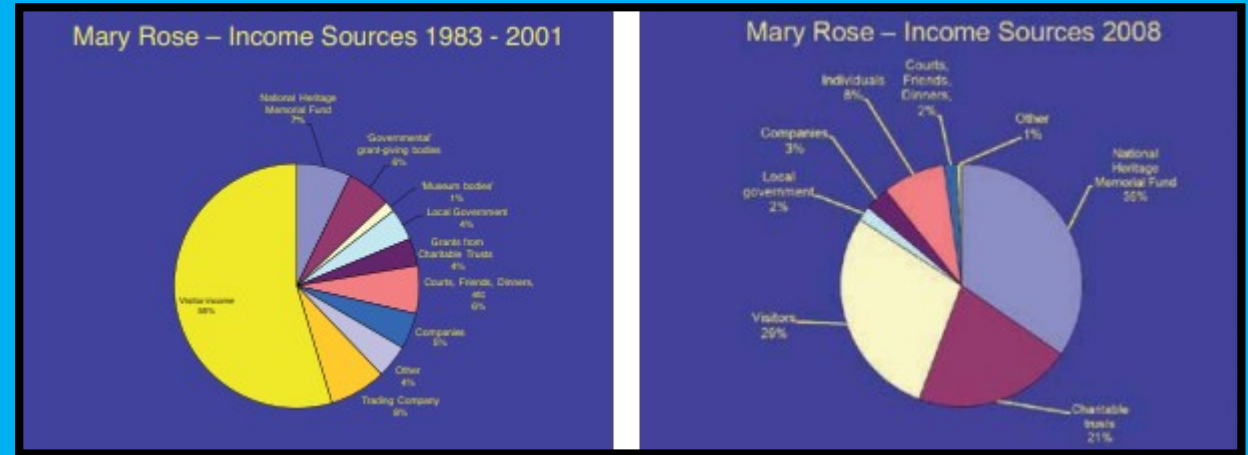
Rules 17-19: are designed to ensure that adequate project funding is available

- Rule 17: Ensure adequate funding base to complete all stages of project activities
- Rule 18: Demonstrate adequate funding
- Rule 19: Include contingencies for conservation if funding is interrupted

#### VI. Project Duration – Timetable

Rules 20-21: address project timeframes

- Rule 20: Develop adequate timetable to assure completion of all project stages (design, conservation, documentation, curation, reporting and dissemination)
- Rule 21: Include contingency for conservation if project is interrupted or terminated



	Members who would carry out tasks	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3 (check point)	Week 4	Week 5
Task 1	A, B & C					
Task 2	B					
Task 3	C & D					
Task 4	A & D					
Task 5	B & C					





## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

### VII. Competence and Qualifications

Rules 22-23 address the qualifications of project personnel

- Rule 22: Project must be directed by a qualified and competent underwater archeologist
- Rule 23: Project team must be qualified and competent for specific roles



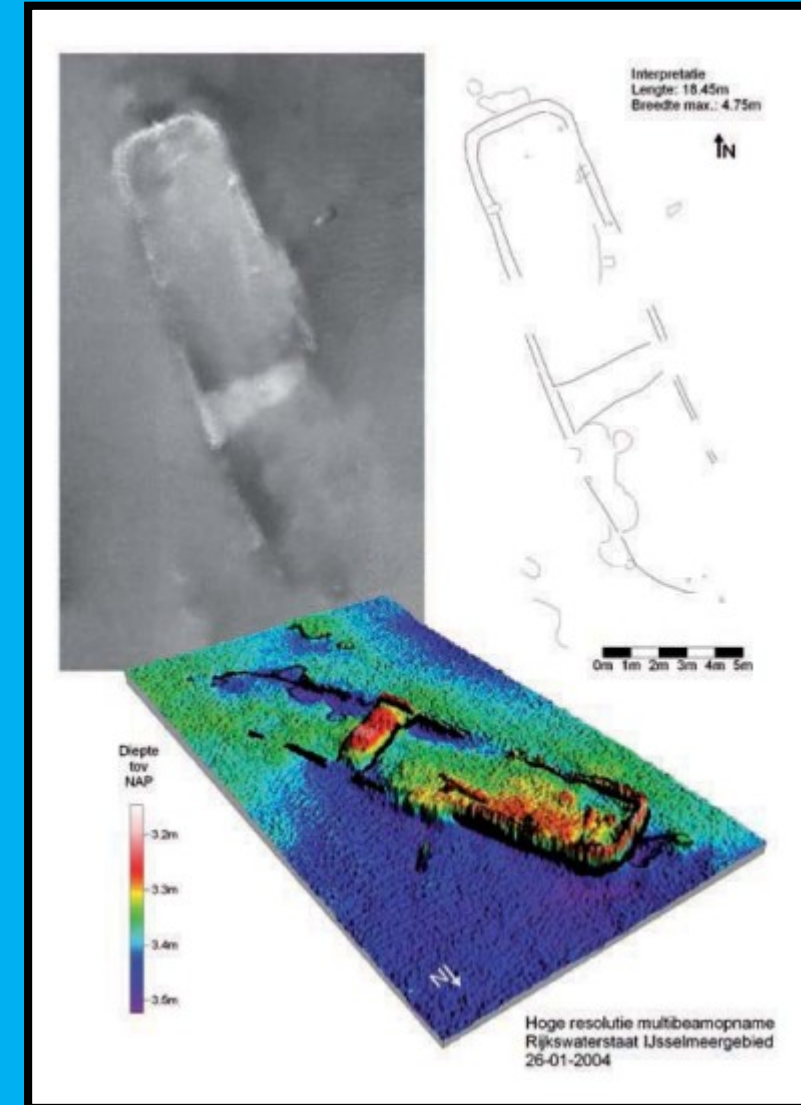
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

#### VIII. Conservation and Site Management

Rules 24-25: require adequate conservation and site management

- Rule 24: Conservation shall be through (from recovery to long-term) and conducted in accordance with current professional standards
- Rule 25: Site management must include in situ protection/management and include public information, site stabilization, monitoring and protection from interference





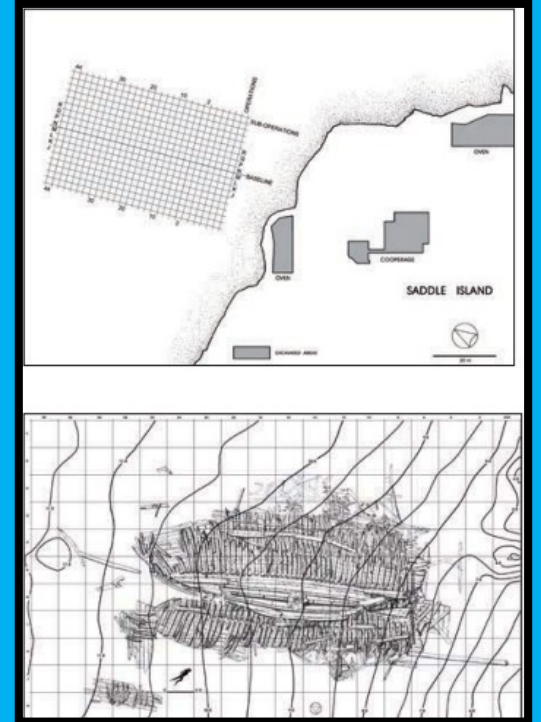
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

#### IX. Documentation

Rules 26-27: ensure that a project is adequately documented

- Rule 26: Provide thorough documentation, including progress reports, and follow current standards for documentation
- Rule 27: Elements of documentation (fieldnotes, plans, drawings, photos, etc.)





## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

### Definition, Contents and Annex: Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage

#### X. Safety

Rule 28: addresses project safety

- Rule 28: Ensure safety and health of project team

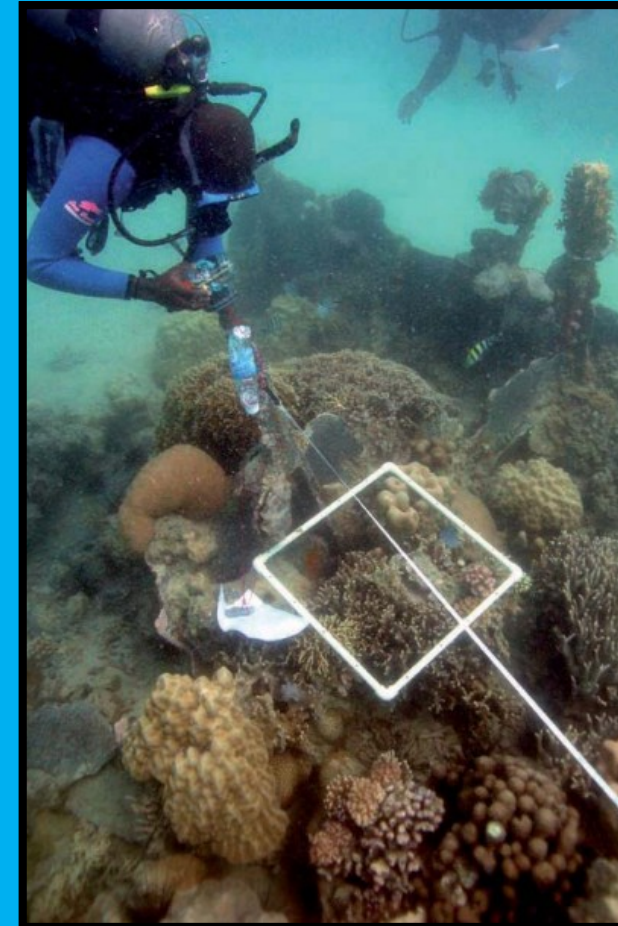
#### XI. Environment

Rule 29: addresses concerns to the environment surrounding a site

- Rule 29: Ensures that seabed and marine life are not unduly disturbed

SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)			
<b>Organisation Details</b>			
Organisation Name:		Contact Name:	
ABN:		Contact Position:	
Address:		Contact Phone No.:	
<b>Project Details</b>			
Project:		Area:	
Activity:		Client:	
SWMS prepared by:		This SWMS makes mandatory:	
Name		• The use of UV protection, including long pants, long sleeve shirts, wide brim sun hat and sunscreen while working under exposed sunlight;	
Signature		• Seat belts to be worn when operating all vehicles;	
Date		• Prohibition of alcohol/non-prescription drug use at work site;	
Hazard identification and risk assessment:		• Class 1 (high risk): the hazard has the potential to kill or disable permanently;	
		• Class 2 (medium risk): the hazard has the potential to cause serious injury or illness, which will temporarily cause a disability;	
		• Class 3 (low risk): the hazard has the potential to cause a minor injury which will not cause a disability.	
Resources/Trades involved:			
Plant and equipment used:			
Maintenance checks:			
Occupational Health and Safety or Environmental Legislation:		Codes or Standards Applicable to the Works:	

Safe Work Methods Statement (SWMS) 1



## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

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#### XII. Reporting

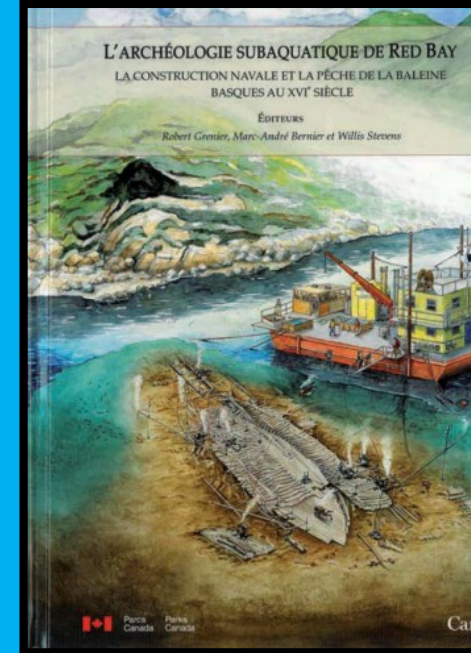
Rules 30-31: provide guidance on report preparation

- Rule 30: Prepare reports in accordance with timetable in project design
- Rule 31: Required elements of project reports

#### XIII. Curation of Project Archives

Rules 32-34: address the curation process

- Rule 32: Detail curation procedures for project archives in project design
- Rule 33: All elements of a project should be maintained as a complete unit and available for professional and public access
- Rule 34: Comply with international professional standards





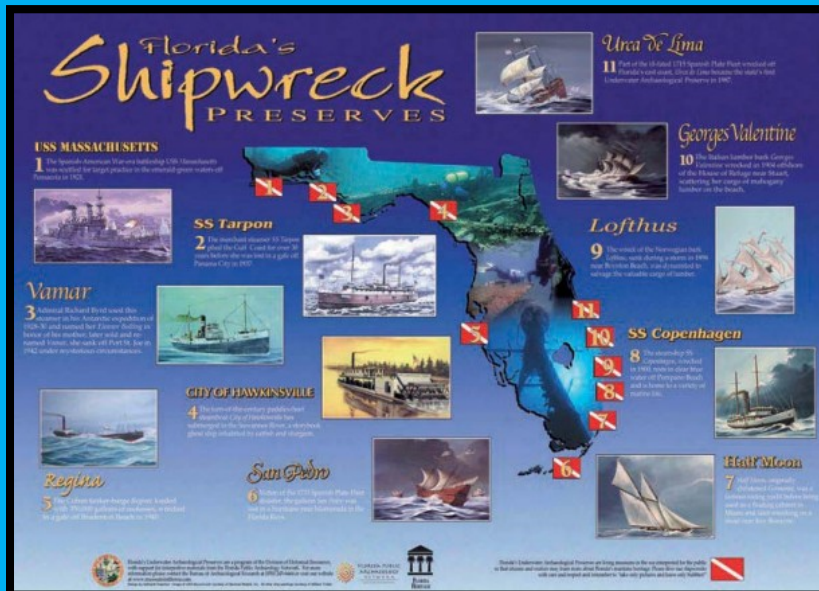
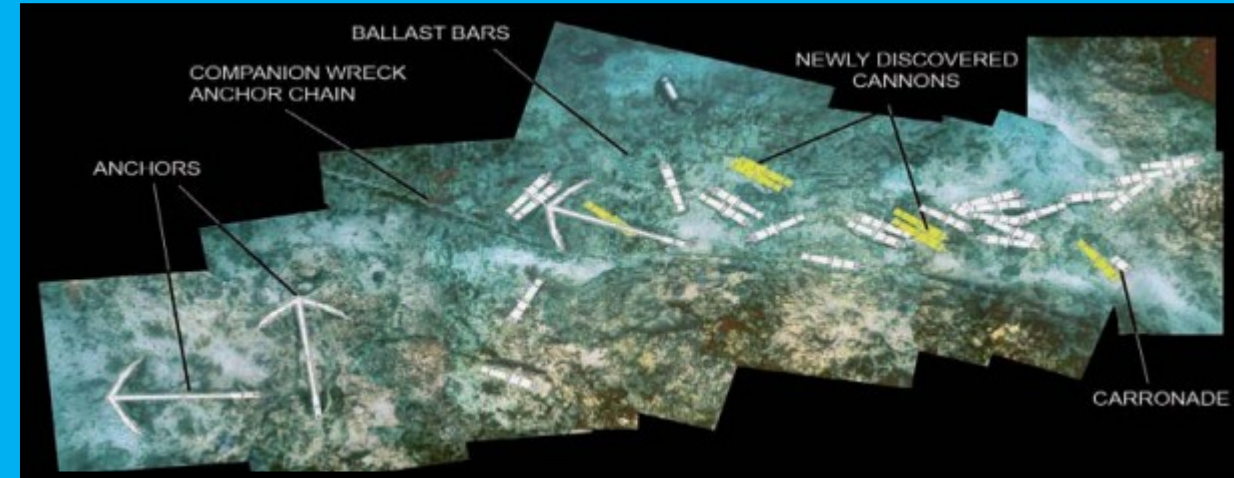
## 2. The 2001 UNESCO Convention: Annex

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#### XIV. Dissemination

Rules 35-36: are reminders that each project should include a component that educates the public about the project

- Rule 35: Where appropriate, include public education and presentations
- Rule 36: A final project synthesis shall; be made available and deposited in relevant public records (where appropriate)





### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

#### Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

##### A. Desk-based Assessment Maritime Sites Aruba

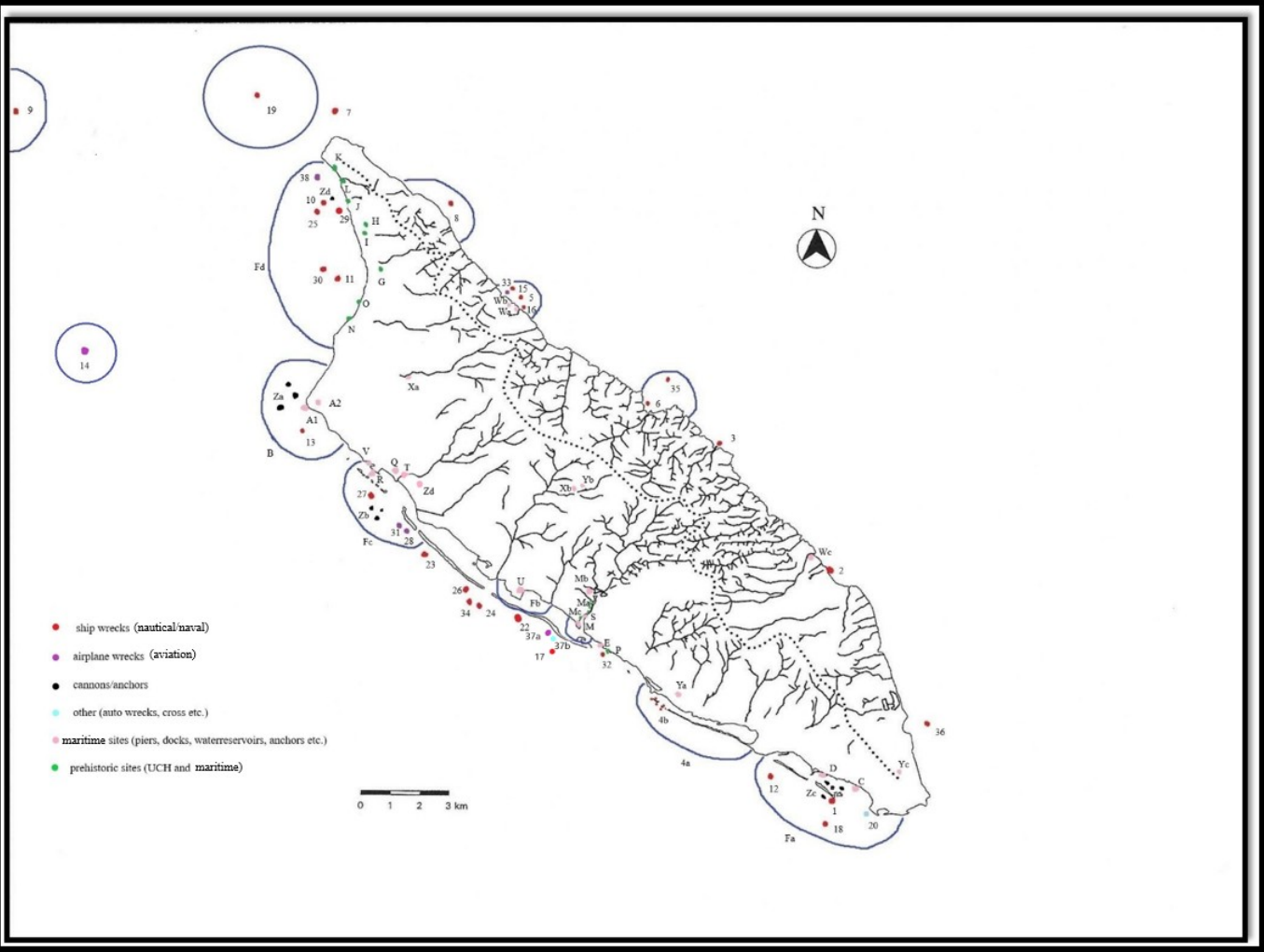
- Maritime Archaeology: “a field of archeology focused on the study of the interaction between humans and water through material remains”
  - This term includes underwater archeology and nautical archeology
  - Nowadays it also includes aviation archaeology
- Since 2021 Aruba is member of the Dutch Caribbean Maritime Cultural Heritage Workgroup (working together towards ratification of the 2001 UNESCO Convention)
- In 2021 the “Working document NAMA in the context of ratification by the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage” was produced
  - A large number of sites were identified during the first comprehensive desk-based research of Aruba’s UCH
  - Archaeological Resources: known, unknown, future



### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

#### *Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*

- Determining two areas of investigation according to the concept of the Maritime Cultural Landscape assessment/approach



Territorial area (coast and sea)	Sites/Artefacts/Areas
Historic sites	14*  *12 ships, 1 airplane [1770-1943] 1 harbor [1500-1950])
Other possible sites A (Historic and Modern)	24**  **18 ships [1700's – present time] 4 airplanes [1940's – present time] 3 other [1960's – present time]
Other possible sites B (Prehistoric, Historic and Modern)	6***  ***Maritime Cultural Landscapes, including piers, docks, forts, bridges, harbors and anchorages
Total	44

Inland waterways (coast, rooi, tanki, salina)	Sites/Artefacts/Areas
Other possible sites C (Prehistoric, Historic and Modern)	>20*  *UCH sites, harbors, bridges, water wells, anchors, cannons, lighthouses, tanki's
Total	20+



### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

*Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*

❖ Territorial area (coast and sea)



*Underwater archaeological sites:*  
**Archaic Period**



*Underwater archaeological sites:*  
**Ceramic Period**

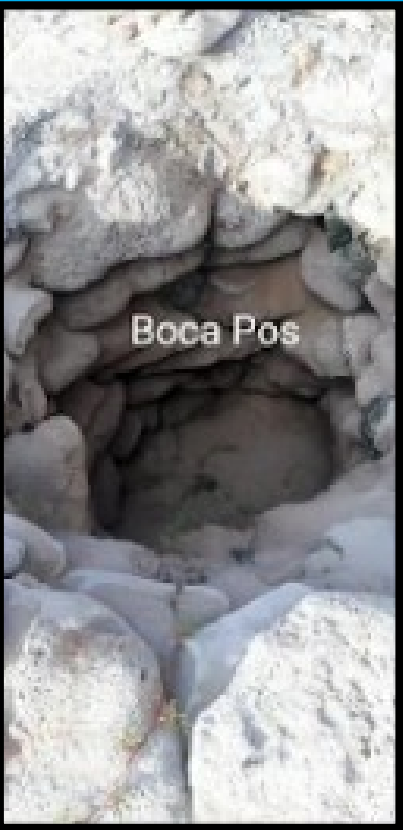




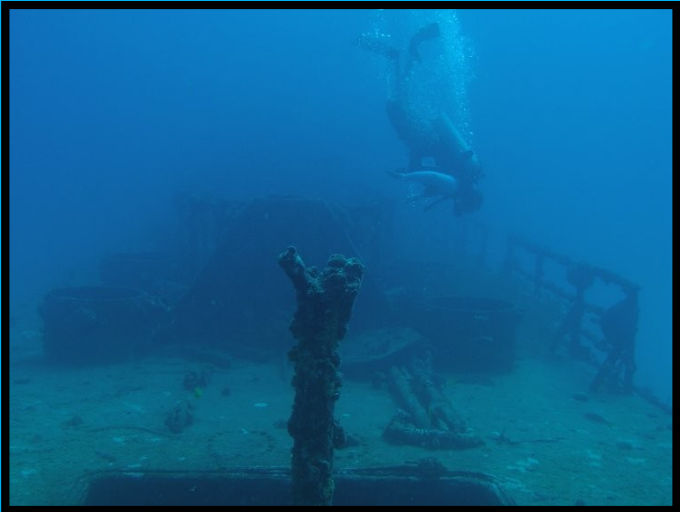
# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

*Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*

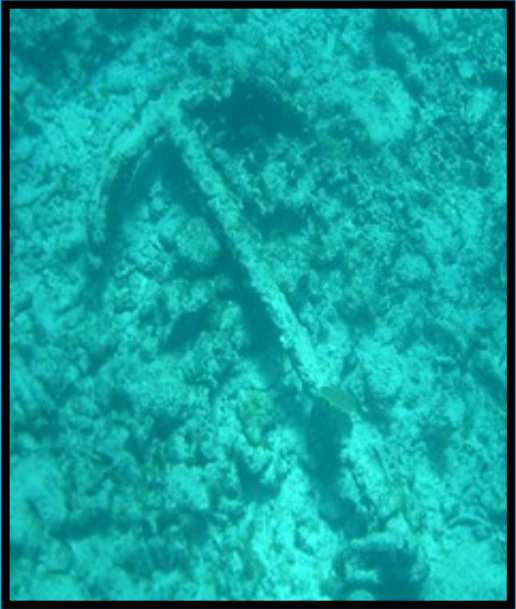
❖ Territorial area (coast and sea)



*Maritime sites:*  
**Historic & Industrial Period**



*Nautical sites:*  
**Historic/Colonial, Industrial & Modern Period**





# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

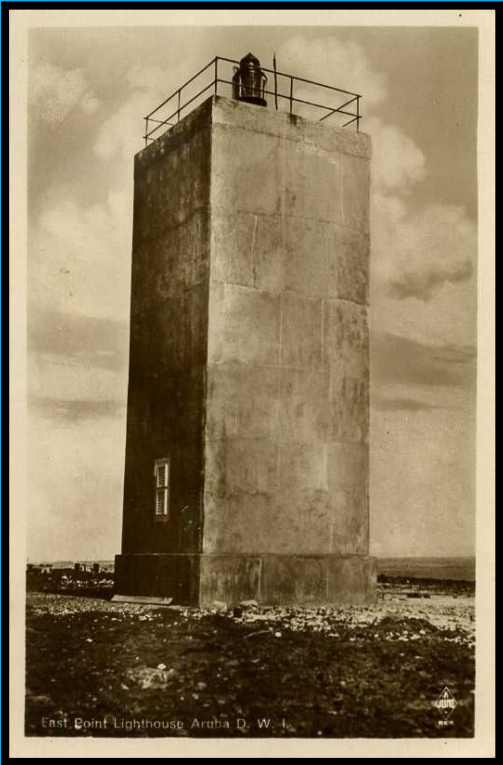
❖ Inland waterways (coast, rooi, tanki, salina)



32. Het Lagoen was oudtijds het einde van de stad. Deze rooi, die toen nog geen taluds had, was veel breder dan thans en bij zware regenval gutste het water zo woest naar zee, dat er nogal eens mensen verdronken. In 1930 is er een brug gebouwd (zie foto) en daarna is men begonnen met indammen.



Maritime sites:  
Colonial, Industrial & Modern Period





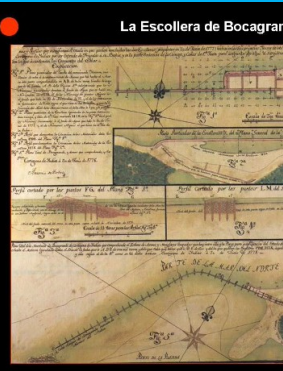
# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

### B. Concept of Maritime Cultural Landscape

#### Individual Site/Property – Context of Marine Area

- Landscape analysis is a social science tool best suited to handle the variety of resources and environments
- Cultural Landscape Approach to oceans: an assessment tool for broad marine areas
- Maritime Cultural Landscapes are an interpretative tool that bring a more comprehensive level of analysis to the marine environment
- “The Maritime Cultural Landscape signifies human utilization (economy) of maritime space by boat, settlement, fishing, hunting, shipping and its attendant subcultures such as pilotage, lighthouse and seamark maintenance” (Christopher Westerdahl, 1992)



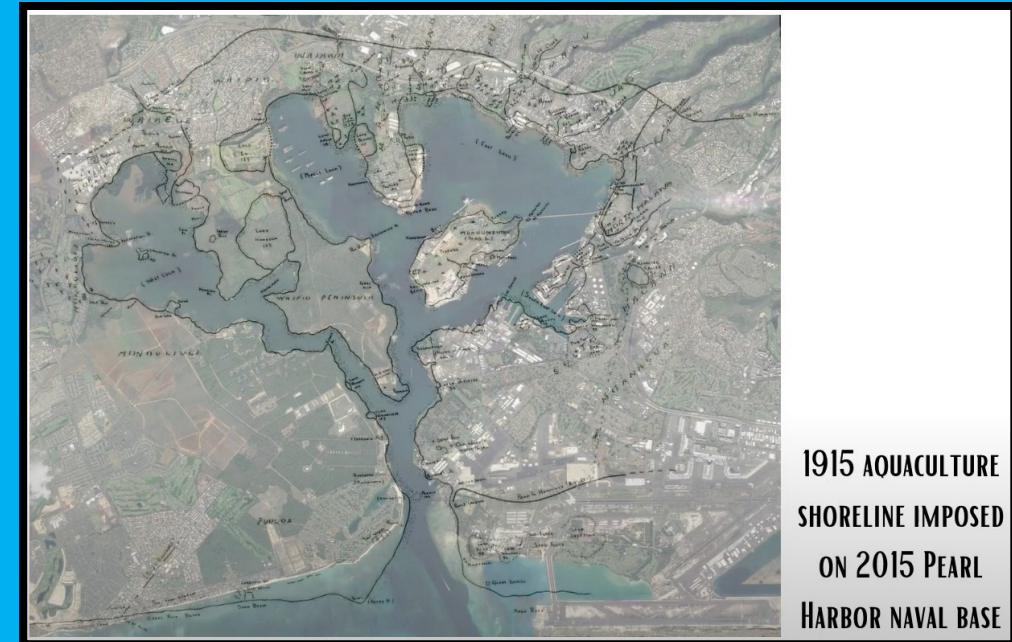
### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

#### Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

- Maritime Cultural Landscapes (MCL) - Objective:  
“To describe places where the interactions of culture and nature have resulted in identifiable cultural and ecological imprints. Every MCL captures a unique combination of nature and culture that is expressed in the condition of the marine environment. In material and intangible cultural heritage and in the meaning attached to locations by different stakeholder groups”
- MCLs provide context by including both physical (tangible) and cognitive (intangible) elements and values
- MCL assessments focus on the relationship between people and the sea in order to provide broad contextual information for better understanding the significance of UCH within the marine environment
- Interpretation of a single site or property without reference to this broader cultural landscape may be insufficient to understand its full significance

#### ➤ Types of MCL categories:

- Paleoshoreline habitation
- Fishing/Sustenance
- Traditional/Indigenous
- Discovery and Exploration
- Commerce and Trade
- Recreation
- Conservation/Science
- Navigation/Navigation aids
- Naval/Military



1915 AQUACULTURE  
SHORELINE IMPOSED  
ON 2015 PEARL  
HARBOR NAVAL BASE



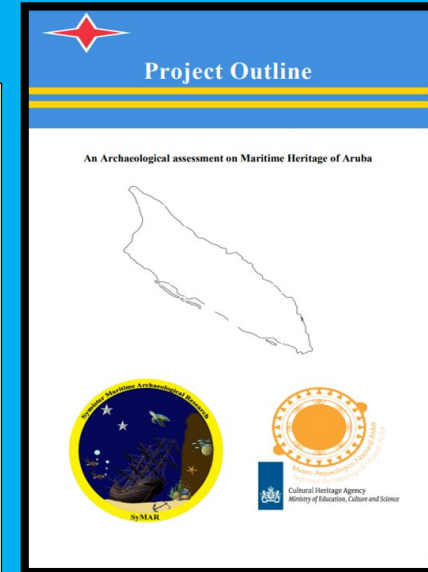
# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

### C. Project “Prospection Survey of Two MCLs of Aruba”

Project design – 2001 UNESCO Convention Standards & Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard version 4.1 - specification VS05 (KNA)

- ❖ Preparation (Desk-based assessment, PO, POA), execution, analysis and reporting
- Desk-based assessment on Maritime Heritage of Aruba (Symister and Dijkhoff, 2022)
- Plan of Approach Archaeological field evaluation on Maritime Heritage of Aruba: research questions, the objectives of the fieldwork and formulates the resulting requirements (Symister, 2021)
- Project Outline: An Archaeological assessment on Maritime Heritage of Aruba: planning, methods, techniques, risk analysis and management, safety plan and alarm card (Symister, 2021)
- Project Outline: An Archaeological field evaluation on Maritime Heritage of Aruba (Symister and Dijkhoff, 2021)
- Daily Reports 8 – 11 november 2021: reporting and analysis (Symister, 2021)
- Two MCLs Aruba: An archaeological assessment on Maritime Heritage of Aruba (Symister and Dijkhoff, 2022)
- Two MCLs Aruba: An archaeological field evaluation on Maritime Heritage of Aruba (Symister and Dijkhoff, 2022)



### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

#### Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

##### ❖ Partners (national and international)

- NAMA [Aruba]
- Marine archaeologist Cimberly Symister (Symister Maritime
- Archaeological Research (SyMAR) [Curacao/The Netherlands]
- Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (RCE) [The Netherlands]
- Fundacion Parke Nacional Aruba (FPNA)
- Directie Landbouw, Veeteelt, Visserij en Markthallen (DLVVM) [Aruba]
- Jads Dive Center Aruba [Aruba]

##### ❖ Funding

- Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed
- Land Aruba
- In kind (*in natura*) FPNA and Santa Rosa





# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

### D. Research: Methodology, Aim, Questions, Fieldwork and Strategy

- ❖ Methodology:
  - Desk-based assessment
    - What is the landscape of the research area?
    - What is the historical overview of the research area?
    - Are there any known cultural-historical elements present within the research area? If so, what is the nature, location, depth and dating of these sites?
    - Are there any cultural-historical elements that can be expected within this area? If so, what is the nature, location, depth and date of the expected remains?

Specifications	
LS01wb	Definition of the development area and consequences of possible future use.
LS02wb	Description of the current situation.
LS03wb	Description of the historical situation and possible disturbances.
LS04wb	Description of known archaeological values.
LS05wb	Definition of a specified archaeological expectation.



# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

### ❖ Aim of investigation:

- To collect data on cultural-historical remains and create a foundation for the management of maritime heritage in Aruba

### ❖ Research Questions:

#### ➤ General

- What types of maritime and underwater cultural heritage does Aruba have?
- What locations are suitable to describe the current state of maritime archaeology?
- What do the sites say about the current management and preservation of maritime heritage?
- How can Aruba manage and monitor the maritime heritage efficiently and systematically?
- What resources and expertise are required to efficiently manage and monitor the maritime heritage?



#### ➤ Specific Maritime archaeological field evaluation of two MCLs

- What is the environmental condition of MCL 1 and MCL 2?
- What is the geological structure of the soil?
- What objects were found in and on the seabed?
- Among the sites found, which of these can be identified as archaeological sites?
- In case an archaeological site is found. What is the nature, size, location, depth and possible dating of the sites?
- What sites are under threat and how are they threatened?
- How can these threats be mitigated?
- Can we make an assessment in advance about the value of these potential sites?
- In case no archaeological finds are found. What explanation would there be?



# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## *Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*

### ❖ Fieldwork

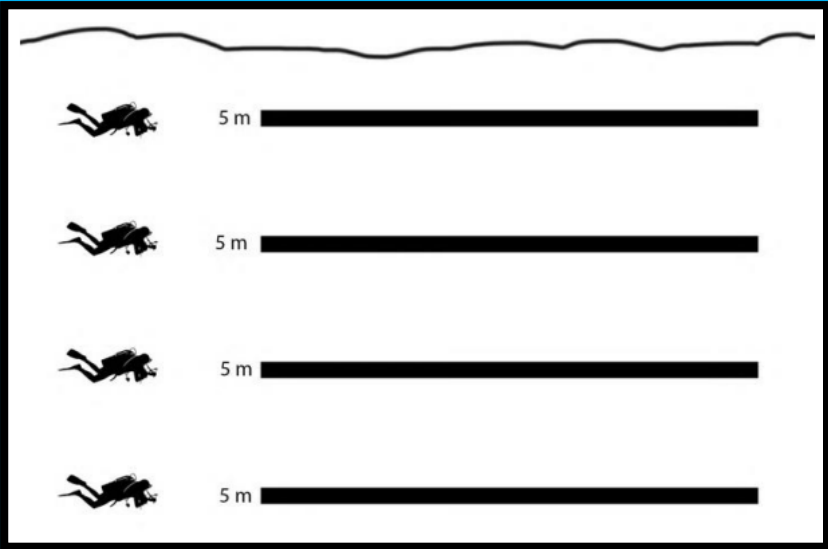
- The diving operations were coordinated by SyMAR
- During the execution of this project, staff members of several stakeholders helped with the field mapping
- The staff members were qualified divers in possession of a diving certification ranging from Advance Scuba Diver to Divemaster
- Swimline (freeline) searches
  - Used on the (sand) plateaus to locate sites and objects. This system relies on a number of divers (between two or six), spaced along a measuring tape with a distance of equal intervals to cover the survey location. Due to the visibility underwater a distance of five (CML 1) and ten (CML 2) meters were used for a complete coverage as possible
  - Reference points were used as a positioning system during this survey. Due to the time, poor visibility and shipping traffic, it was difficult to establish a grid at both locations

### ❖ Strategy

- Create daily a small base camp for work (with cars)
- Visual position-fixing
- Exploring the research area through dive inspections. Two methods (Swimline and the Lionfish shooting technique)
- It was a non-intrusive dive survey (no interventions at the locations)

Team members

Name:	Organization	Occupation
Cimberly Symister	SyMAR	Maritime Archaeologist
Robert Symister	SyMAR	Surface supervisor
Shane Thielman	Arikok National Park	Safety Diver
Danny Maduro	Arikok National Park	Divers
Byron Boekhoudt	Directie Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij en Markthallen	Divers
Castro Perez	Directie Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij en Markthallen	Divers
Pancho Geerman	National Archaeological Museum Aruba	Director
Raymundo Dijkhoff	National Archaeological Museum Aruba	Archaeologist



Swimline method

### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

#### Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

##### E. Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes: Expectations and Results

- ❖ Cultural Maritime Landscape 1:
- Cultural-Historical Elements & Expectations

##### *Cultural-Historical Elements*

Code:	Site:	Period:
AUA-MH-001	Shipwreck	Contemporary Period
AUA-MH-002	Building	Contemporary Period
AUA-MH-003	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-004	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-005	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-006	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-007	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-008	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-009	Shell middens	Archaic Period
AUA-MH-010	Building	Contemporary
AUA-MH-011	Shipwreck	Amerindian Historic Period
AUA-MH-012	Car wreck	Contemporary Period
AUA-MH-013	Bridge	Contemporary Period
AUA-MH-016	Landscape Heritage	Amerindian Historic Period
AUA-MH-018	Plane wreck	Contemporary Period

##### *Expectations*

Archaeological period	Expectations	Complexes / finds	Depth
Archaic and Ceramic Period 1500 BC - 1515 AD	Medium high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Archaic settlements</li><li>▪ Shell middens.</li><li>▪ Tools made of stone or shell.</li><li>▪ Woods.</li><li>▪ Ceramics.</li></ul>	70 – 100 cm
Amerindian Historic Period 1515 AD - 1880 AD	Medium high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Shipwrecks and ship remains.</li><li>▪ Construction and industrial materials</li><li>▪ Ceramics</li><li>▪ Bottles</li><li>▪ Ballast stones</li><li>▪ Cannons</li></ul>	> 15 m
Contemporary Period AD 1870 - Present	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Shipwrecks and ship remains.</li><li>▪ Construction and industrial materials</li><li>▪ Ceramics</li><li>▪ Bottles</li><li>▪ Ballast stones</li></ul>	> 15 m



# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## *Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*



➤ Results

- A total of 12 possible archaeological sites (of 24 assemblages) were found

Code	Interpretation	Depth (m)
A-019, 020 [2]	Construction material	1-2
A-021	Fishing trap	2
A-022, 023 [2]	Construction material	1-4
A-024	Floating platform	2-3
A-025	Shipwreck (fiber)	2-3
A-026	Anchor (ring of anchor?)	3
A-027, 028, 029 [3]	Industrial material	1-2
A-030, 034 [2]	Construction material (bricks)	1-5
A-031, 033, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039 [7]	Bottles	1-6
A040	Concentration of ballast stones	0-1
A-041	Mouth of cannon	0-1
A-042	Petrified wood (part of wooden ship?)	0-1



### 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

*Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's*

- ❖ Cultural Maritime Landscape 2:
- Cultural-Historical Elements & Expectations

*Expectations*

*Cultural-Historical Elements*

Code:	Site:	Period:
AUA-MH-014	Harbour	Amerindian Historic Period
AUA-MH-015	Artefacts	Amerindian Historic Period / Contemporary Period
AUA-MH-017	Anchorage	Amerindian Historic Period

Archaeological period	Expectations	Complexes / finds	Depth
Amerindian Historic Period 1515 AD - 1880 AD	Medium high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Spanish and Dutch settlements</li><li>▪ Shipwrecks and ship remains.</li><li>▪ Construction and industrial materials</li><li>▪ Colonial Ceramics</li><li>▪ Bottles</li><li>▪ Ballast stones</li><li>▪ Military objects</li></ul>	> 10 m
Contemporary Period AD 1870 - Present	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Shipwrecks and ship remains.</li><li>▪ Construction and industrial materials</li><li>▪ Ceramics</li><li>▪ Bottles</li><li>▪ Military objects</li></ul>	> 10 m



# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

➤ Results

- A total of 15 possible archaeological sites (of 18 assemblages) were found

Code	Interpretation	Depth (m)
A-001, 002, 006, 011 [4]	Bottles	2
A-003, 007 [2]	Remains of old harbor Buoys	2-5
A-004	Military Helmet	3
A-005	Leather Shoe	3
A-008, 010, 013, 015 [4]	Parts of Admiralty stock anchor	4-5
A-009, 018 [2]	Remains of a fiber boat	5
A-012	Possible car wreck	3
A-014	Blade of propellor	4
A-016	Ballast stone	4
A-017	Fluke of Admiralty cast AC 14	5

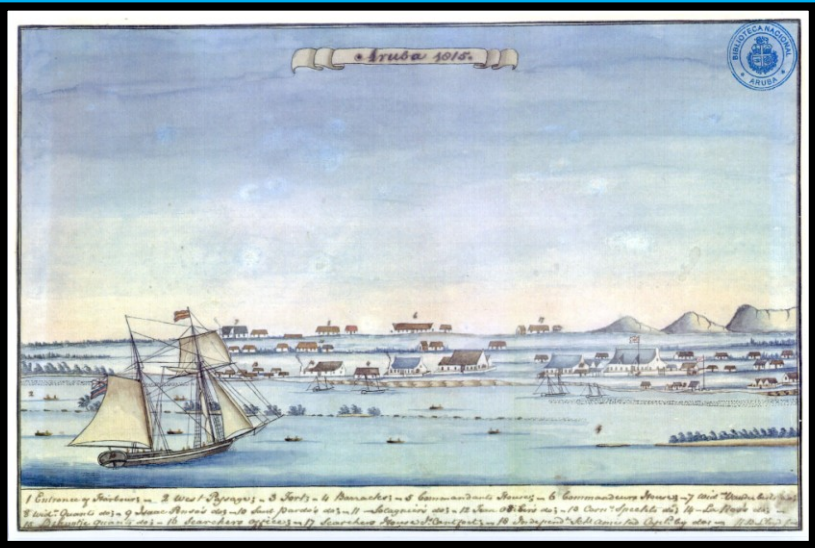


# 3. First Prospection Survey of Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes

## Desk-based Assessment UCH Aruba, Concept of MCL & Results First Prospection Survey of Two Aruban MCL's

Assessment of Significance CMLs 1 and 2

- Rule 14: The preliminary work referred to in Rule 10 (a) shall include an assessment that evaluates the significance and vulnerability of the underwater cultural heritage and the surrounding natural environment to damage by the proposed project, and the potential to obtain data that would meet the project objectives.
- For each component, the scores can be between 1 (low) and 3 (high)



Assessment CML 1	Score
Perception: - Aesthetic value	3
- Historical value	3
Physical quality: - Integrity	3
- Preservation	2
Intrinsic quality: - Rarity	3
- Research potential	2
- Group value	2
- Representativeness	3
Total	21

Assessment CML 2	Score
Perception: - Aesthetic value	2
- Historical value	3
Physical quality: - Integrity	3
- Preservation	2
Intrinsic quality: - Rarity	3
- Research potential	3
- Group value	3
- Representativeness	3
Total	22



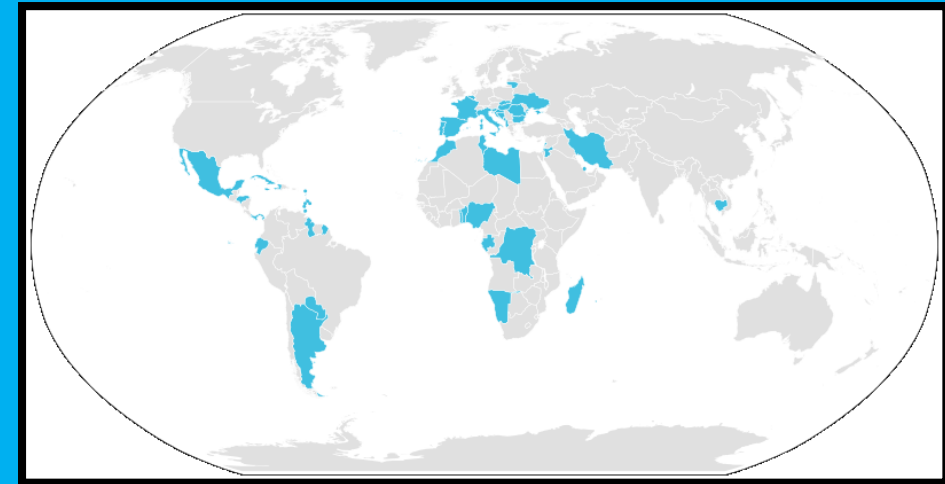
## 4. Conclusions

### *Advantages of Ratification of the 2001 UNESCO Convention & Significance of The First Exploration of Two Aruban MCL's*

#### **A. Advantages of Ratification of the UNESCO 2001 Convention**

By ratifying the 2001 UNESCO Convention, the State Parties will adopt the necessary measures to preserve the UCH in the interest of humanity, employing to that end the most appropriate means at their disposal and in accordance with their respective capacities

- The State Parties shall cooperate with and assist each other in order to protect and manage the UCH
- They will share information at their disposal on the UCH as far as possible
- Appropriate means shall be taken to raise public awareness of the value and interest of the UCH
- They will cooperate to offer training in underwater archaeology and the techniques of preserving the UCH
- State Parties will take part in UNESCO activities relating to the implementation of the Convention (e.g. Conferences of State Parties, technical and consultative meetings)
- They shall benefit from UNESCO's technical assistance for drafting national legislation relating to application of the Convention, within the limits of the Organization's budget



States Parties of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2015)

## 4. Conclusions

### *Advantages of Ratification of the 2001 UNESCO Convention & Significance of The First Exploration of Two Aruban MCL's*

#### **B. Importance of Legal Protection of the Aruban underwater cultural heritage**

- Aruba's underwater cultural heritage will be preserved in the interest of our country and humanity in general
- After many years of pour interest and subsequent non-protection of the UCH, a professional framework will be stimulated to study, document and educate this important field of Maritime Archaeology, which Aruba has proven to be very rich in
- Aruba will now be better understood in prehistoric and historic context by combining terrestrial and maritime archaeology, as now attention of the relevant authorities and stakeholders will be directed towards this little (in-depth) investigated archaeological resource(s)
- Aruba will finally develop a policy and management plan for this rich cultural heritage, according to its capacities as a SIDS





## 4. Conclusions

### *Advantages of Ratification of the 2001 UNESCO Convention & Significance of The First Exploration of Two Aruban MCL's*

#### **C. Significance First Prospection Survey Two Maritime Cultural Landscapes**

- This was the second professional project directed towards the UCH of Aruba, including diving, both on an international level
- Important was that this project was executed in the spirit of the 2001 UNESCO Convention rules
- The results of this prospection survey confirmed the data collected during the desk-based assessment and its expectations, which also reflects the richness of the Aruban UCH, while a follow-up research (in depth) is needed
- Through cooperation, a new network on a national and international level was created, while an old one was strengthened
- Data obtained during this project, combined with Aruba's rich UCH, can have a positive influence/impact on a number of sectors of Aruba, e.g. the cultural, economic, educational and touristic sectors (nation-building, nation-branding, sustainable development)
- Through execution of this project, together with creating awareness of our UCH, Aruba complies with agreements made within the Dutch Caribbean Maritime Cultural Heritage Workgroup

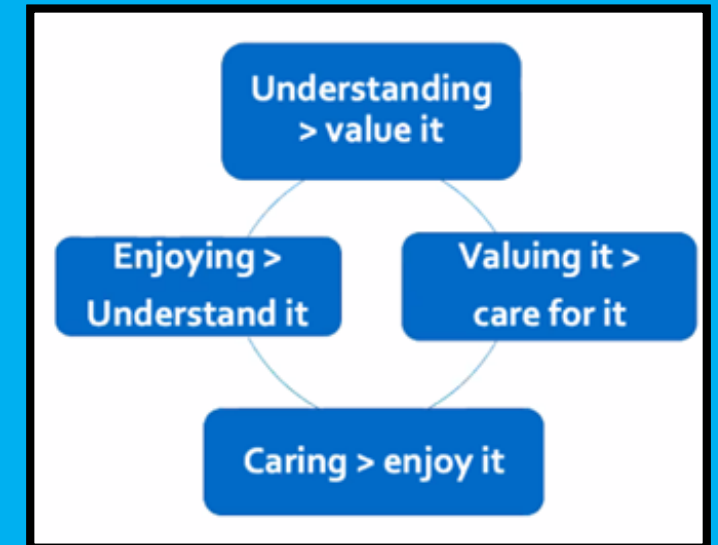
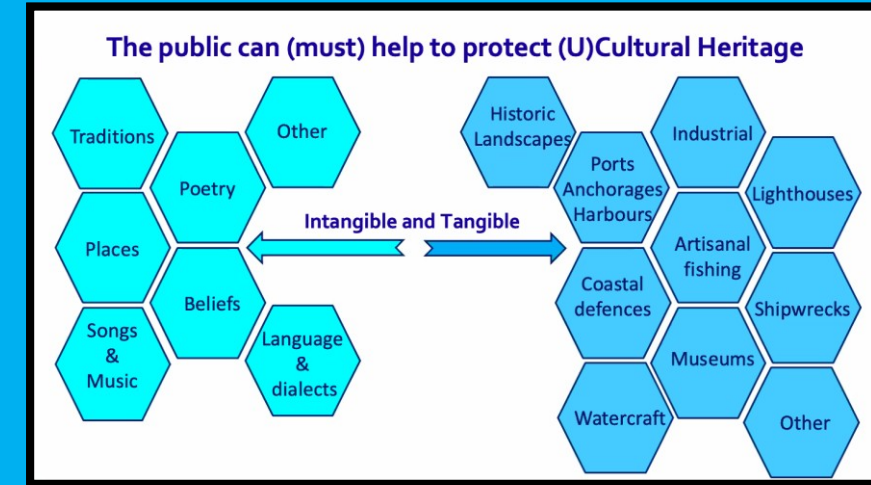


## 4. Conclusions

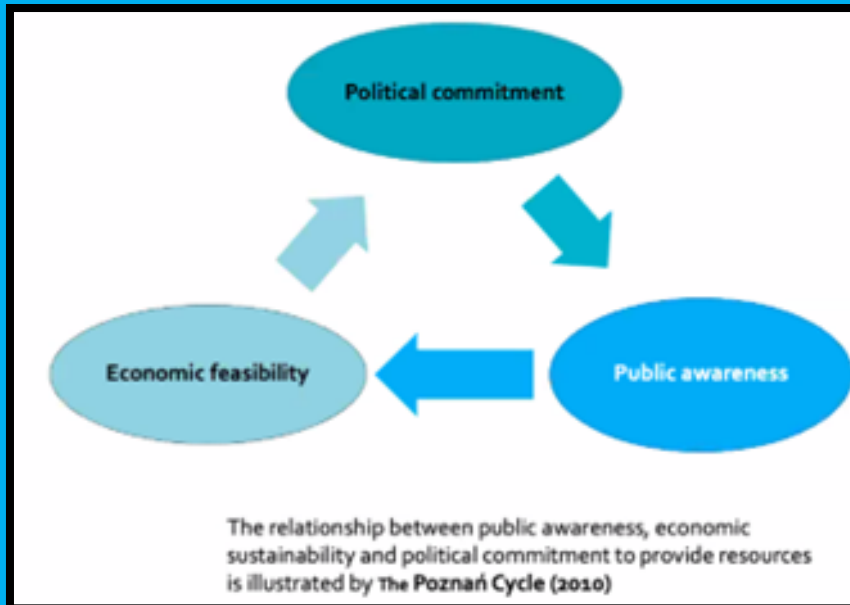
### Advantages of Ratification of the 2001 UNESCO Convention & Significance of The First Exploration of Two Aruban MCL's

#### D. Management, Protection and Preservation of the Aruban Underwater Cultural Heritage: Responsibilities

- The most important step is to create a management plan for the Aruban UCH (Master's Gendra Laclé) and execute this on a long-term basis
- UCH preservation is a shared responsibility of the relevant cultural managers, stakeholders and Aruban community
- Community Archaeology and Public Archaeology must be an integral part of UCH policy and management
- Through creating awareness, executing the UCH management plan, studying and documenting our UCH sites/areas, a spin-off effect will be achieved in all layers of society
- It is imperative to focus on creating an official entity appointed with the management of Aruba's UCH to ensure its long-term preservation







# Stakeholders

- ❖ The Ministry of Culture
- ❖ The Ministry of Justice
- ❖ The Ministry of Tourism
- ❖ The National Archeological Museum Aruba
- ❖ UNESCO Aruba
- ❖ The Department of Culture
- ❖ The Council of Monuments
- ❖ The Office of Monuments
- ❖ The Department of Education
- ❖ The Department of Public Works
- ❖ The Department of Infrastructure and Planning
- ❖ The Department of Legislation and Legal Affairs
- ❖ The Shipping Department
- ❖ The Department of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries
- ❖ The Department of Nature and Environment
- ❖ The Meteorological Department
- ❖ The Public Ministry
- ❖ The Aruba Tourism Authority
- ❖ The Aruba Hotel and Tourism Association
- ❖ Hadicurari fisher's center
- ❖ The Police and Coast Guard
- ❖ The Marine base
- ❖ The Aruba National Park Foundation (marine park management)
- ❖ The Rancho Foundation
- ❖ Dive schools/companies and divers
- ❖ Fishing companies and fishers
- ❖ Companies of renting equipment and providing tours on or under the sea
- ❖ Companies providing aquatic related activities
- ❖ SS Oranjestad Memorial Committee
- ❖ Aruban media